

RHETORIC

Rhet/o/ric

from Greek “rhetor” (a public speaker)

noun

The art or skill of speaking or writing formally and effectively as a way to persuade or influence people.

*Studying **rhetoric** helps students be able to find, think, and write about arguments.*



PATHOS

Pa/thos
from Greek for suffering
noun

Feeling empathy or sadness. Emotional appeal.

*Thinking about **pathos** in an argument means thinking about the audience and how you could use emotion to convince them.*





"My family didn't want me anymore"
Save a life...adopt a shelter pet

LOGOS

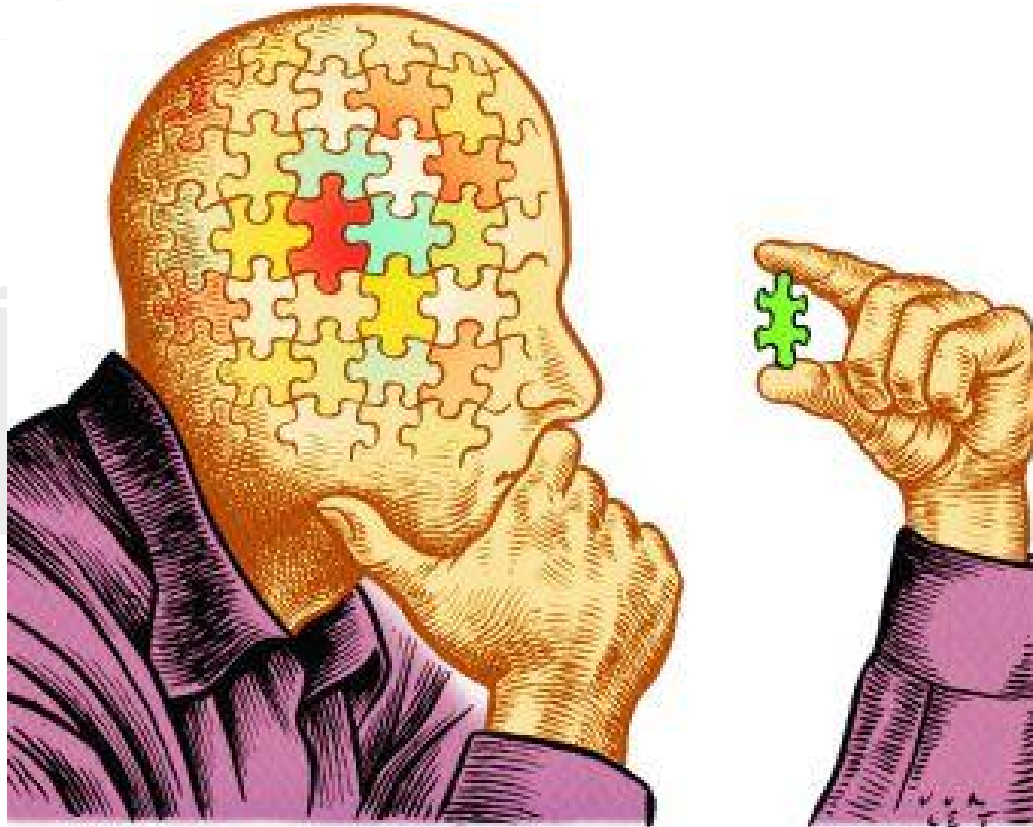
Logos

from Greek for word/reason

noun

Logical appeal. The thing that makes sense.

Thinking about **logos** in an argument means thinking about the audience and how you could use logic to convince them.



APPEAL

Ap/peal from Latin for “address”
verb

1. To be liked by someone
2. To ask for something in a serious way
3. To try to make someone do or accept something as right or proper by saying things that are directed at a person's feelings, attitudes.... TO CONVINCE SOMEONE

*When we **appeal** to the emotions of people, we try to influence them with emotion.*

PLEASE?



VICARIOUSLY

VII/CAR//I/OUS/LY from Latin *vicarius* for “substitute”
adverb

Experienced or felt by watching, hearing about, or reading about someone else rather than by doing something yourself.

*As Dante described his first week in college, Ms. Grant lived **vicariously** through him.*



" Living vicariously through
other people just means you'll
be standing on the shore watching
others catch waves your entire life."

-Srinivas Rao



PRODIGY

Prodiigy from Latin *prodigium* meaning an “omen”
noun

A young person who is unusually talented.

Lionel Messi was a child soccer *prodigy* because he could play as well as an adult by age 9!





Alla Turca

Evan Le

LABOURIOUS

La/bour/i/ous from Latin for “labor”
adjective

Requiring a lot of time and effort.

*Cleaning the kitchen with a toothbrush would be a **laborious** task.*



IMMENSE

Im/mense from Latin for “immensus” meaning immeasurable adjective

Very great in size or amount.

*He inherited an **immense** fortune from his great grandfather and will be rich for the rest of his life.*



MEMORABILIA

Mem/o/ra/bil/i/a

from Latin “memorabilis” (memorable)

noun

Objects that are collected as souvenirs and related to a particular person or event.

*John's grandfather had a bookcase full of baseball **memorabilia** like signed baseball cards and balls.*



SURREAL

Sur/real
from English “Surrealism”
adjective

Strange or unusual. Like a dream.

My high school graduation was such a surreal moment because I couldn't believe it was happening.



MOROSE

Mo/rose

**from Latin “mos” “mor” (manner) and “morosous” (peevish-easily irritated)
adjective**

Very serious, unhappy, quiet and sad.

After the breakup, he became *morose* and wouldn't talk to anyone.



ARTICULATE

AR/TIC/U/LATE

VERB OR ADJECTIVE

FROM LATIN “ARTICULUS” MEANING SMALL CONNECTING PART

Clearly expressed and easily understood.

Ms. Grant clearly articulated how she wanted students to act during writing time.



CONNOTATION

CON/NO/TA/TION, NOUN

FROM LATIN “CONNOTARE” MEANING IN ADDITION TO

An idea or quality that a word makes you think about in addition to its meaning.

There's often a negative connotation with the word “police” because many people are afraid of them.

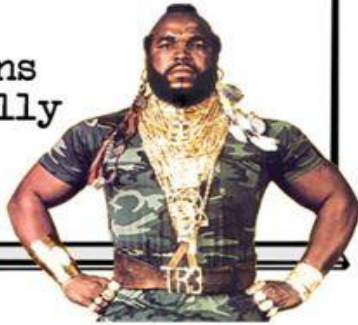
stickychecklist asked you:

block answer ✕

Connotation and denotation? Help!

DENOTATION IS THE LITERAL MEANING:

"You are a dog" means that you are literally a canine.



Connotation is the implied or suggested meaning:

"You are a dog" suggests that you are ugly or morally detestable.



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TAINT

VERB (TAINTED IS ADJECTIVE)

FROM LATIN “TINGERE” MEANING TO DYE OR PAINT

To damage or hurt the good condition of something.

The reputation of JMU was tainted by the rape scandal last year.



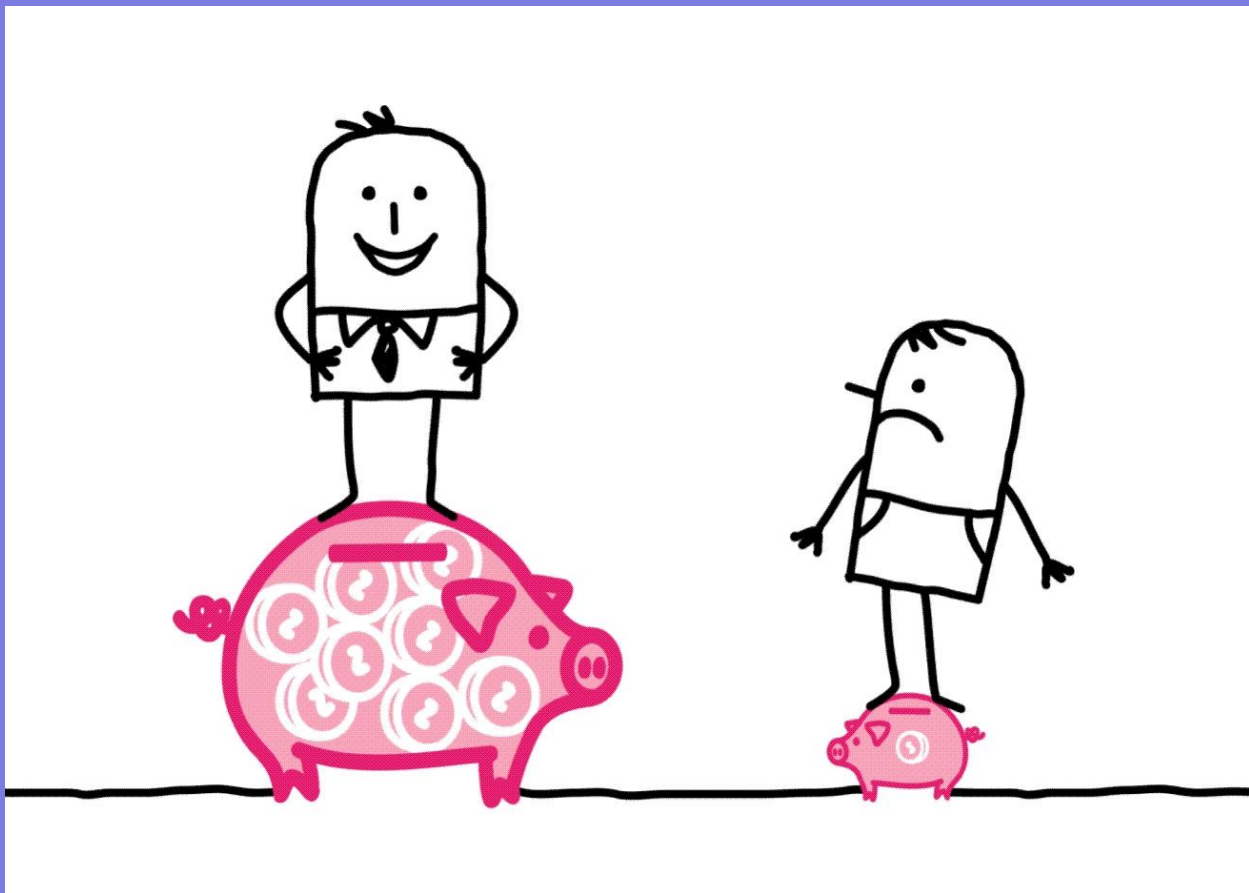
DISPARITY

DIS/PAR/I/TY, NOUN

FROM LATIN “PARITAS” MEANING EQUAL

A noticeable and often unfair
difference between people and things.

There is a huge disparity between the poor and the rich in
the United States.



ABHOR

AB/HOR, VERB

FROM LATIN “ABHORRERE” MEANING “AWAY FROM” AND “TO SHUDDER”

to dislike something or someone very much

Gandhi abhorred violence and believe in peaceful protest.



abhor



CONDONE

CON/DONE, VERB

FROM LATIN “CONDONARE” MEANING “TO KEEP FROM PUNISHING”

to forgive or allow something that is
considered wrong

We do not condone violent and rude behavior in this school.



Baloo

Search: 12240023

"I understand what you've done,
Kevin, but I can't condone it."



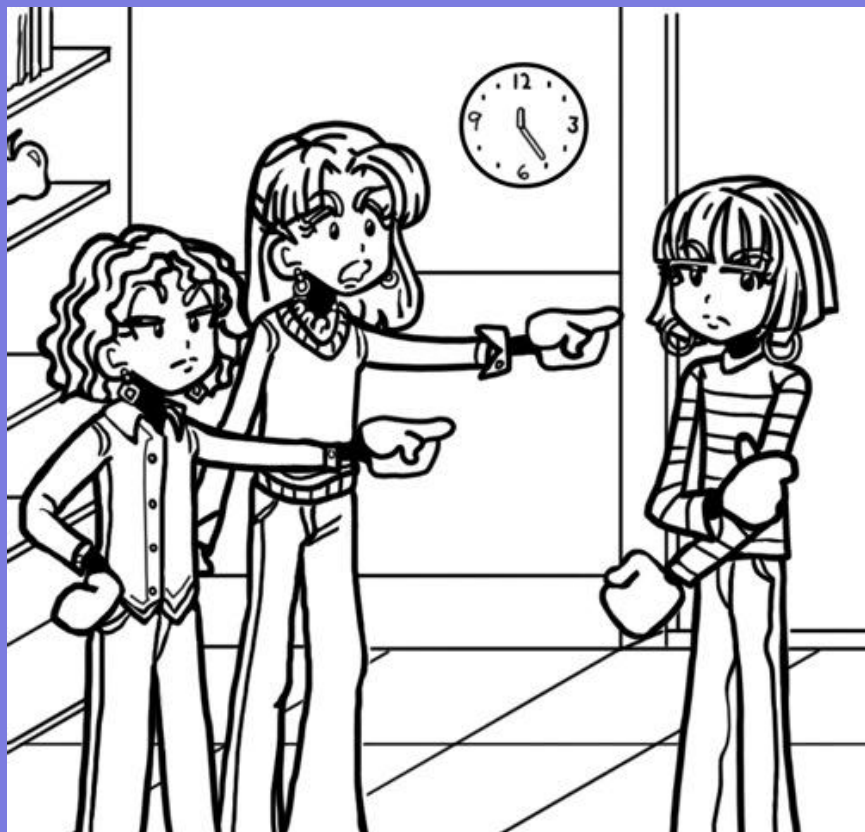
ALLEGE

AL/LEGE, VERB... ADVERB(ALLEGEDLY)

FROM LATIN "LIS" MEANING "LAWSUIT"

to state without definite proof that
someone has done something wrong or
illegal

The lawyer alleged that the kid stole the money.



ALTERCATION

AL/TER/CA/TION, NOUN

FROM LATIN "ALTERCARE" MEANING "ARGUMENT"

a noisy or angry argument

She got into several altercations with the coach this weekend and everyone on the sideline was embarrassed.



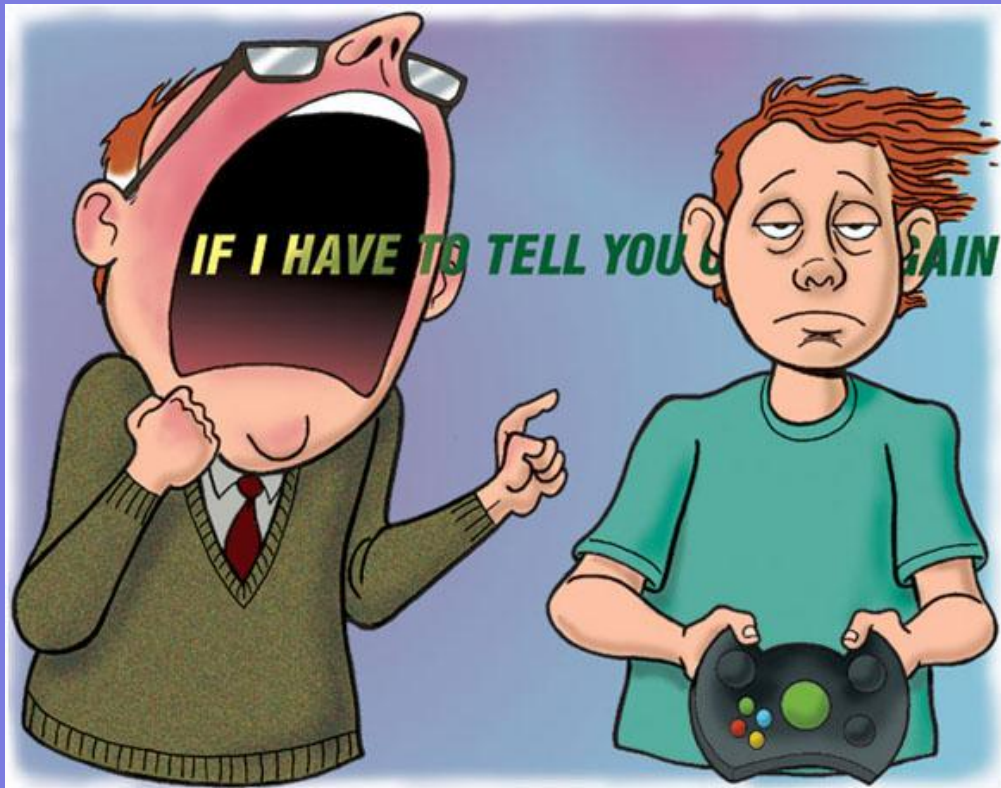
NONCHALANT

NON/CHA/LANT, ADJECTIVE

FROM FRENCH “NONCHALOIR” MEANING “NOT CONCERNED”

relaxed and calm in a way that shows
you are not worried and do not care
about something

The team was a little nonchalant at the beginning of the season, but now they know they need to work hard.



PLETHORA

PLETH/O/RA

FROM GREEK “PLETHIN” MEANING “TO BE FULL”

very large in amount or number.

When you first get accepted at a college, you receive a plethora of information, including info about residence halls, classes, clubs and orientation!

